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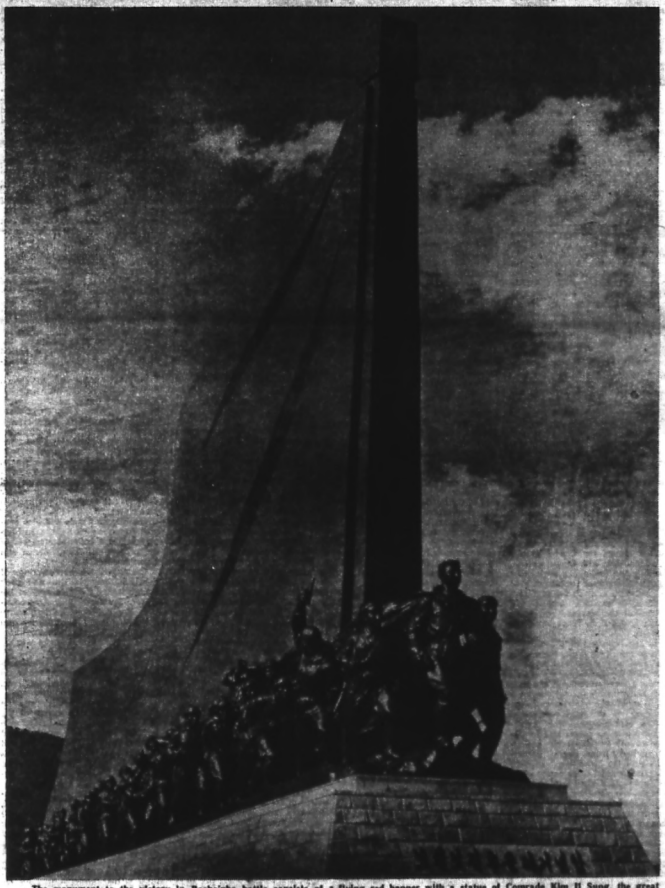
30TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOCHO'NBO BATTLE MARKED



The monument to the victory in Bocho'nbo battle consists of a flying red banner with a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, at the head, and a group of anti-Japanese fighters and patriotic people marching courageously behind him on both sides of the flag

Photo by Kim Jo'ng Do'k

Monument to Victory in Bocho'nbo Battle Unveiled

The Korean people are significantly commemorating the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Bocho'nbo battle against the Japanese imperialists (June 4, 1937).

The monument to the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle was unveiled on June 4 at a grand ceremony in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province.

The monument is a comprehensive symbolization of the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung for 15 years with arms in hands, shedding big blood for the restoration of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people, in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, a symbol of the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle in which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army beat the Japanese imperialist bandits by advancing into the motherland, and gave the homeland people the firm confidence and gleam of victory.

The monument is a mammoth edifice 38.7 metres high and 30.3 metres long. It consists of a flying red banner and a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, a group of 60 anti-Japanese fighters and patriotic people marching courageously behind him on both sides of the flag.

The unveiling ceremony was attended by more than 50,000 people from all parts of Ryanggang

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Brilliant Revolutionary Traditions Formed During Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Led by Comrade Kim Il Sung Are The Decisive Guarantee for Final Victory of Our Revolution

Comrade Kim Il's Report at Unveiling Ceremony on Monument to Victory in Bocho'nbo Battle (Summary)

The Bocho'nbo battle is one of the important operations which brilliantly adorned the militant path of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle which was crowned with victory in the end.

Thirty years ago today, the anti-Japanese guerrillas personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung broke through the water-tight boundary defence network, which the enemy boasted of as an "iron wall defence," and marched into Bocho'nbo, destroying the Japanese imperialist organs and pouring the fire of revenge on the enemy. The raging flames that flared up in the night sky over Bocho'nbo struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialist bandits and illumined the road of national resurrection.

The great significance of the Bocho'nbo battle "lies in that it threw the gleam of the revolution giving the conviction that the Koreans were not dead but were alive and that they could win when they fought Japanese imperialism" (Kim Il Sung).

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most glorious struggle that defended the national honour of the Korean people and demonstrated their unbreakable revolutionary mettle to the whole world, in the flames of which the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea took shape.

The lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal revolutionary exploits of the revolutionary fighters in the anti-Japanese armed struggle will shine resplendently in the history of the revolutionary movement of the Korean people as eternally as the monument to the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle towering high in the sky over the country here, at the foot of Mt. Backdu and will be handed down through generations.

Marking this significant day, we pay deepest respect and greatest honour to Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and outstanding leader of the Korean people, who personally founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas, shouldering the destiny of the Korean people in the grimmest days of the Japanese imperialist rule, blazed the trail for the Korean revolution to victory, leading the armed struggle for 15 long years, and thus brought the freedom and happiness we enjoy today.

We also pay high tribute and honour from the bottom of our hearts to the revolutionary fighters who, under the leadership of the Leader, valiantly fought with arms in their hands for laying a solid foundation of the Korean revolution as we see today and for the liberation of the nation and the cause of socialism and communism and to numerous known and unknown revolutionary forerunners who laid down their precious lives in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung ushered in a new, great revolutionary era, bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

The situation obtaining in our country at the turn of the 1930's under the ever more tyrannical rule of the Japanese imperialist bandits urgently demanded as never before an outstanding leader and far-sighted leadership capable of guiding the Korean revolution to victory.

This ardent desire of the nation for the Korean revolution and urgent demand for the development of the revolutionary movement were brilliantly fulfilled only when Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly took his place in the van of the Korean revolution and guided the struggle of our people along the road of victory under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and the lessons of all preceding struggles, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined an armed struggle for resisting counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces as the main form of struggle in the revolutionary movement in our country and founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas, a genuine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung dialectically integrated Marxism-Leninism with practice in the Korean revolution, put forth a clear-cut revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics and always led the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the masses of people to shining victory, overcoming in person all obstacles standing in the way of struggle.

The fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious iron-willed commander, spread forcefully throughout the country together with news of the dauntless struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and enkindled the flames of national resurrection in the hearts of the Korean people, inspiring their ardour in struggle.

In the grim days when fascist suppression was at its height, the perialists was at its height, the Korean people looked upon Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great leader of the Korean revolution and the outstanding leader of the Korean people, sincerely desired to become his soldiers, placing all hopes in him and absolutely trusting and respecting him, and rose up like one man in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country along the road indicated by him.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas and the revolutionary masses firmly united around the Leader in one mind and one will, fought as one, helping and pulling up each other under the uplifted red banner of the revolution, made brilliant revolutionary exploits and kindled the flames of the struggle and eventually achieved the liberation of the country.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Marxist-Leninist party were made and such rich and valuable revolutionary exploits and battle experiences as the building of revolutionary armed forces, establishment of a revolutionary people's power and formation of an anti-Japanese national united front were garnered. And the traditions of such Marxist-Leninist ideas as the ideas of *Juche* (self-identity) and indomitable revolutionary spirit, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and of revolutionary work methods and popular style of work were established.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions which took shape in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle were the firm, historical root of our Party and the decisive guarantee for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

Our people could win great victories and successes at each stage and in each period of the development of the Korean revolution after the liberation and build a prospering and developing socialist country today by this land by upholding, carrying forward and developing in an all-round way the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the great revolutionary work was carried out right

after the liberation—the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with its roots in the glorious revolutionary traditions, establishment of a people's power, enforcement of democratic reforms and the founding of the People's Army as a direct successor to the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The Korean people victoriously repulsed the armed invasion of world reactionaries led by U.S. imperialism and defended with honour the independence of the country and the revolutionary gains by turning the northern part of the country into a revolutionary, democratic base and fortifying it politically, economically and militarily.

The Korean people who won victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation have scored enormous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the post-war period.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, "*Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the consistent stand and line of our Party."

Our Party, thoroughly rejecting flunkeyism toward great powers at all times, has established *Juche* in all fields and solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction independently and mainly on its own strength. Thus, it has been able to correctly lead the Korean revolution along the shortest cut without slightest deviation under the complex, difficult situation both internally and externally.

Today's socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been firmly established in the northern part of Korea and our country has developed into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid independent foundation of the national economy thanks to the creative labours of the masses of people who united closely around the Party and its Leader, upholding their far-sighted leadership.

In face of the incessant military provocations of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, our Party and people have successfully carried on in recent years the enormous work of pushing ahead economic construction and defence build-up in parallel, turning the People's Army into revolutionary armed forces, each of whom can match one hunderd by training it into a cadre army and modernising it, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortress.

Our country today has firmly built up a water-tight self-defence posture so as to reliably defend the revolutionary gains from any encroachment of the enemy.

Thanks to its successes and examples made in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader and to its exploits for the development of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our Republic has risen to the position of one of the countries at the east of our lives, completely wipe out the enemy and liberate the southern half.

We will, in the future, too, adhere to the revolutionary line and thoroughly defend the revolutionary ideas of our Party, and resolutely struggle for the unity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our fighting people will always stand foursquare behind the peoples of the world fighting against the imperialist reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and make every effort to strengthen unity with them, firmly holding as ever the banner of proletarian internationalism raised high by the Korean communists in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

We will continue to extend active assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the defence of the sacred independence of the country, regarding their struggle as our own.

As for U.S. imperialism embarked upon the "total war" in Vietnam, the Korean people will take a commensurate form of assistance and will do everything in their power decisively to chop off their aggressive claws.

The Korean people will also support in every way the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Israeli Zionists against the U.A.R., Syria and other Arab countries are not only an aggressive act jeopardising the security and independence of these countries but a grave menace to peace in the Near and Middle East and the world and a wanton challenge to the peoples of the world who are fighting for national independence, freedom, peace and democracy.

We resolutely condemn the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Israeli Zionists and express full support and solidarity with the just struggle for upholding national dignity and honour.

The road ahead of our revolution is thorny and rugged. But, our people are invincible because they have the great leader of the Korean revolution who has led the Korean people to victory for 40 odd years, have built up powerful revolutionary forces, inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and command the extensive support of the international revolution.

All the Party members and people should hasten the great event of the country's reunification on their own initiative by steadily bringing about the revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and fortifying the revolutionary base in every way, holding high the decisions of the Party Conference and striving with the same spirit and the same ardour as were displayed in the past by the revolutionary fighters who, with an ardent desire for the restoration of the country, marched into Bocho'nbo and raised high the flames for the nation's resurgence.

Our people do not want a war, but never fear it.

If the U.S. imperialists dare provoke a new war against us, we will determinedly stand up and fight in defence of every inch of the country at the cost of our lives, completely wipe out the enemy and liberate the southern half.

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Monument Unveiled

(Continued from Page 1)

Province, Pyongyang and other areas of the country.

Present there were Comrade Kim Il, Choe Hyon, Ri Yong Ho and Ri Guk Jin, and Ministers of the Cabinet, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of public organizations, participants of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, bereaved families of revolutionaries, and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs in the province.

Among the attendants were members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan headed by Comrade Ri Sim Chol.

At nine sharp Comrade Kim Il cut the red tape before the monument amid the salvo of 30-gun salute and welcome music.

Then a basket of flowers from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic was placed in front of the monument.

Thousands of balloons were released into the sky accompanied by the stormy cheers, of the crowd: "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"-"Long live the 20th anniversary of the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle!"

Comrade Kim Il delivered a report.

Then Bak Yong Sop, Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial People's Committee, made a speech reviewing the course of the construction of the monument.

Speaking on behalf of the workers, Labour Hero Chu Sang Su extended highest tribute to the anti-Japanese fighters who fought, shedding blood, for the freedom and happiness of today.

By arming itself with the unitary Party ideas, the Korean working class will defend to the end the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and, as true fighters of the Leader, will rise up in struggle when he calls us, readily laying down our lives, not vacillating in any storm.

We will thoroughly implement the line of the Party on converting the whole land into a"fortress and placing the entire people under arms by carrying on economic construction in parallel with defense buildup, fulfil ahead of schedule the Seven-Year Plan unconditionally and without fail and, with a rifle in one hand and a sickle or a hammer in the other, will make full preparations for making a clean sweep of the enemy from this land, if he ventures an attack on us. Thus, we will demonstrate the mettle of the Korean working class armed with the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

Labour Hero Ro Yong Se, representative of peasants, spoke next. He said:

The revolutionary traditions created in the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung are the unshakable guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution and the source of the happiness our peasants and people are enjoying today.

We will bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production and meet the great revolutionary event with full preparations, by remaining boundlessly faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, and unconditionally upholding and carrying through his teachings.

Hero of the Republic Sin Sung O addressed the ceremony on behalf of the Korean People's Army.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army, cherishing deep the honour of being fighters of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are firmly determined to carry forward and develop with credit the great fighting spirit of the revolutionary forerunners.

The People's Army, the direct successor of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, has grown into a powerful revolutionary army, each of whom can match one hundred.

The People's Armymen will, in the future, too, defend at the cost of their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung and resolutely uphold and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Party and add lustre to them.

The People's Army, he declared, is maintaining the prepared posture to rise up at any time when the Party and the Leader call them and sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, liberate South Korea and accomplish the historical cause of the reunification of the country.

Labour Heroine Dang Wun Sil, representative of women, was the next to take the floor. She spoke of the worthy life of the women of the Republic who are enjoying happiness to their hearts' content today, with their aspiration to live in a society free from exploitation and oppression translated into reality.

She evinced the resolve of the Korean women to remain loyal as ever to Marshal Kim Il Sung who has brought them the happiness of today, and to the Workers' Party of Korea.

Invincible are the Korean people because they have the ever-victorious, iron-willed Commander who led the Korean revolution to victory through grimmest and complicate trials and they inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions, declared the Labour Heroine.

Speaking on behalf of the youth, Ri Yong Chol said: The Korean youth whose grand hope and ideal are blooming in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader, are the happiest rising generation.

Expressing the determination of the Korean youth to think and act as they are taught by their Leader and remain loyal to him as ever, he continued:

The great revolutionary spirit symbolized, in the monument to the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle towering high before us will always encourage powerfully the Korean youth and people in their struggle for the triumph of the revolution, he stressed. The Korean youth will strive with all their might to take the lead in implementing the instructions of the Leader, build the country and the people, fight relentlessly against the class enemy and resolutely defend the revolutionary gains stacked with the blood of the forerunners and add luster to them.

He extended warm support for the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Ri Chu Gyong who took the floor on behalf of the students and children said that on this significant day the hearts of the Korean students and children are filled with the infinite happiness and joy over being born the sons and daughters of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Korean children as taught by Marshal Kim Il Sung, will strive hard to become the fine successors to the revolution, reliable pillars of the country, soldiers of the Korean People's Army standing guard over socialist motherland and true masters of factories, countryside, sea and forests, who have inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and are prepared mentally, morally and physically, she said.

Crowds welcoming the unveiling of the monument to the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle

Reply from Syrian Head of State

Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram from Nureddin Attasi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, replying to former's telegam sent in connection with the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists who egg on the Israeli Zionists to invade Syria and menace the independence and security of the progressive Arab countries.

The telegram extended thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung for his lofty feelings toward and full support for the cause of the Arab peoples and their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

It assured Premier Kim Il Sung that the Arab peoples would make every effort to put an end to the Zionist and imperialist aggression in the Arab region.

The Syrian people were determined to restore the legitimate right of the Arab Palestinian peoples and sweep away the imperialists and their stooges from their country, the telegram noted.

In conclusion it stressed that the struggle of the Syrian people was a just struggle and it enjoyed the full support from the peace-loving peoples of the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries of the world.

TELEGRAM

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and **Josef Lenart**, Premier of the C.S.R. Government, in reply to the former's message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

Celebration Meetings Held

CABINET BANQUET

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave on June 4 a banquet in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the historic victory in the Bocho'nbo battle.

It was attended by Comrades Kim Il, Choe Hyon, Ri Yong Ho and Ri Guk Jin; Ministers of the Cabinet; generals of the Korean People's Army; responsible functionaries of central organs and public organisations; and participants in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Also present were responsible functionaries of the local Party and government organs and public organizations, armymen, public security officers, workers, and co-op farmers in Ryanggang Province, builders of the monument to the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle and working people from different provinces.

Meetings marking the 30th anniversary of the victorious Bocho'nbo battle took place in Pyongyang and provincial capitals on the evening of June 3.

Addressing the Pyongyang meeting, Ro Kyong Sam, Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, dwelt upon the processes of the Bocho'nbo battle that recorded immortal exploits in the history of our national-liberation struggle and its significance.

He declared that for the brilliant revolutionary traditions formed in the course of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea could lead our people to victories and build a prosperous socialist state in this land after the country's liberation.

We should uphold and carry forward the shining revolutionary traditions and be immensely faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, thereby hastening the day of nation-wide victory in the revolution, the speaker noted.

The attendants of the meetings renewed their determination to be immensely faithful to the revolution and their Leader following the example of anti-Japanese guerrillas and accomplish without fail the historic cause of the country's reunification.

In Japan

Bochonbo Battle Anniversary Commemorated

Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan gathered at the Korean Hall in Tokyo on June 3 to commemroate the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle which was waged under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Kim Byong Sik, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the GAKRJ, made a report at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a message to Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, amid the stormy applause of the attendants. (KNS-KCNA)

Oil painting "The beacon of Bocho'nbo"

Reminiscences of the anti-Japanese Guerrillas

The Bocho'nbo Battle

By Oh Baek Ryong

by Jong Gwan Chol

IT WAS in the autumn of 1936 that our anti-Japanese guerrillas moved to Changpai county in order to march into the homeland.

In the early part of that year, a historic conference was held at Nanhutou, Ningan county.

At this conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of further developing the anti-Japanese united national front movement, preparing for the founding of a party, strengthening the guidance of the revolutionary movement at home, and moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers.

Following this conference, the Sixth Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to the Changpai area gradually expanding the scope of the armed struggle.

Scared by this, the Japanese imperialist aggressors massed their forces from various parts, and made desperate attempts to check the march of the guerrillas. However, in only one or two months in the autumn of 1936, when we were marching in Changpai county, we dealt the enemy crushing blows at Tateshui, Hsiaotaohsui, Panchiehkou, Erhtaokang, Erhshihtaokou, and elsewhere. Then in the winter of the same year, the enemy sustained defeat upon defeat in the battles at Hehsiatzukou, Wenyentung, Mt Hunglou, Taochuanli, Limingshui, and other places. Thus the "winter punitive operation" of the enemy ended in a fiasco.

While intensifying the armed struggle against the enemy, our guerrillas expanded the network of Party organizations and the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland in the Changpai area. Thus we laid a powerful revolutionary mass base by rallying the broad strata of the anti-Japanese forces and strengthened our guidance of the revolutionary movement in the homeland.

In those days, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, scheming to invade China proper and the Soviet Union and eventually the whole of Asia, intensified exploitation and oppression in Korea which they regarded as their "rear." Talking about "Japan and Korea being one community" and "monogenism" of the Japanese and Koreans, they hatched a plot for a wholesale arrest of patriots, further stepped up the exploitation of Korea's natural resources and subjected the Korean people to the horrors of the medieval darkness.

The Japanese imperialists extended their evil claws even to the remote mountainous villages in the border regions. Most of the inhabitants of the Samsu and Kapsan regions were originally migrants from other parts of Korea. Exploitation by the imperialists and landlords compelled them to leave their native villages. They moved to these mountainous areas in the hope of opening up plots in the mountain. The Japanese imperialists felled timber in the virgin forests of Mt. Baekdu. But they strictly prohibited the opening up of plots in mountain on the pretence of "protecting" forest.

In those days, the tillers of hillside plots, who had no clothes to wear, covered their bodies with rags of gunny sacks in winter days.

It was in this very period that Comrade Kim Il Sung commanding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced to the other side of the border line and inflicted defeat after defeat upon the enemy with elusive move-

The inspiring happy news of the victorious operations of our guerrillas profoundly stirred the hearts of the entire Korean people with new hope and excitement and instilled in them an eager desire to see as early as possible the anti-Japanese guerrillas march into the homeland.

After we had moved to the Changpai area, we breathed the breath of the mountains and rivers of the motherland and eagerly looked forward to the day when we would be in its embrace.

On the eve of the march into the homeland, Comrade Kim Il Sung drew up, on the basis of the information gathered through reconnaissance, a detailed plan of operation involving the distance and time of our march, the targets and methods of attack, the formation of combat units, the political work among the masses and other problems.

I heard from a comrade who was then an orderly that the lamp in the quarter of Comrade Kim Il Sung burnt all night for several nights.

Finally, June 2, 1937—the day of the historic march—came.

An expeditionary force of some 150 guerrillas picked from the 7th and 8th Regiments and the Guards Company left on a march into the homeland under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We arrived the same day at the scheduled time at a village on the outskirts of Erhshihsantaokou. We were warmly welcomed by the villagers. We took a rest there that night, doing political work among them.

Next morning we climbed a hill at Kusigol and from there viewed the blue water of the eternal Amrok river and cloud-shrouded mountains of the homeland.

How dear the mountains and the water were! However, at the thought that at that very moment too, the Japanese robbers were bleeding white our compatriots and committing every kind of barbarism, we were filled with rage and clenched our fists.

After sunset we resumed our march under cover of darkness.

We marched on silently, tense with excitement. At the planned crossing point near a pool, where the flows of the Kuwusu and Amrok rivers converge, we crossed the river with the help of the rafts already prepared.

After we had crossed the Amrok river, Comrade Kim Il Sung placed a guerrilla detachment in ambush near the crossing point to guard the raft-bridge and ensure our retreat.

By the time all our guerrillas had climbed the Konjangdok hill, dawn was beginning to break. Comrade Commander issued an order to take a rest. Everyone lay down, but no one seemed to feel tired. No one fell asleep.

Morning came, our first morning in the homeland! The date was June 4. We looked around with inexpressible joy. Mt. Baekdu towered imposingly into the hazy blue, bathed in the morning sunshine.

Magnificent! How beautiful!

Everyone talked in excited tones. Embraced in the bosom of the motherland, we were filled with deep emotion. Some comrades walked about throwing their arms around the trees; others rolled on the grass, scooped up the handfuls of earth, smelled it and rubbed their cheeks with it.

After issuing a rest order for the men, Comrade Kim Il Sung, far from taking a rest, busied himself in the elaboration of the perfect plan of the coming operation.

June 4 was the market day in Bocho'nbo. An atmosphere of bustle reigned the streets of Bocho'nbo from noon.

Taking advantage of this, he dispatched a scout party consisting of Comrades Ma Dong Hui and Kim Hak Sil to the streets of Bocho'nbo. Their mission was to confirm any new movements of the enemy. They disguised themselves as egg-sellers or passers-by and walking up and down the streets scouted the enemy movements in the town.

Comrade Commander made a close observation of the enemy's public offices in Bocho'nbo through binoculars.

In the afternoon a meeting of commanding personnel was held in the forest of Konjangdok hill. At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung assigned combat missions to each detachment.

A detachment was ordered to attack the Forest Protection Office, the Township Office, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Post Office.

Another detachment received an order to block, with one machine gun, the road leading to Hyesan and disrupt communication lines and wipe out enemy reinforcement coming along this route.

A detachment with two machine guns was charged with a mission to attack the police substation and block the highway leading to Musan.

The other one detachment assumed a mission to distribute handbills and copies of the appeal and conduct propaganda work among the population and carry away the military supplies captured from the enemy.

The commanding post was to be set up under the aspen tree standing by the Karim river. H-hour would be ten o'clock in the evening.

When the combat mission was assigned, all the guerrillas in high morale, made a firm resolve to defeat the enemy. They waited for the hour of operation to come.

Soon after the sunset, Comrade Kim Il Sung issued an order to move in toward the town.

We descended the Konjangdok hill in a single column with a scout party at the head. Before long we arrived at the bank of the Karim river where stood a water mill. We crossed the river and walked stealthily and swiftly towards our respective targets.

Holding the machine gun firmly, I approached the police substation. I took a peep into the substation. A couple of policemen were interrogating two innocent peasants. One policeman with a cudgel in his hand was standing beside the peasants and the other was arrogantly seated in a chair with his back on the window.

Great indignation surged in my heart.

It was at this moment that the report of a gun rang through the streets of Bocho'nbo, breaking the silence of the night. I pulled the trigger of the machine gun trained on the heart of the enemy.

One fellow fell to the floor with a piercing cry, and the lamp was smashed.

The other one tried to run away. With the machine gun resting on my lap I fired on.

Then we made a sally.

A policeman who was hit in the arm stood shivering in the pigsty lacking even the courage to resist. Having wiped out the enemy in the substation, we captured a quantity of weapons and ammunition, including a light machinegun (with an inscription: "Donated by the Women's National Defence Association"), rifles and revolvers.

Firing of guns could be heard in the vicinities of the Township Office, the Forest Protection Office, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Post Office. The organs of the Japanese imperialists which had bled the Korean people white, were enveloped in flames.

On that night most of the "notables" of the town were gathered for a banquet arranged in celebration of the promotion of the chief of the Forest Protection Office (a Japanese). They were all wiped out to a man.

The gun roar of the anti-Japanese guerrillas which had shaken the streets of Bocho'nbo aroused the Korean people to a new struggle.

The Bocho'nbo awoke. Lit by the revolutionary flames, its streets were as bright as daytime.

The people—men and women, young and old—came out on the streets, shouting "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Long

live the Korean revolution!" "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" With tears in their eyes they embraced the guerrillas.

Thanks to the brilliant work of our propaganda workers, the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland," the "Proclamation" and the "Appeal to the Korean People" were posted everywhere in a few minutes.

The "Proclamation" reads:

"The most villainous bandits, Japanese imperialists, have occupied Korea. Through its colonial domination by the Government-General for over twenty years, Japanese imperialism has been trampling down and massacring the Korean people. And the Korean people are robbed by it of all the property gained by their sweat and blood, and are forced to lead a miserable life of colonial slavery.

"Furthermore, the Japanese imperialists are trying to drive the Korean people into serving as an vanguard detachment in the Second World War, a tool of the aggressive war against China.

"The Korean people are at stake. We are the Korean People's Revolutionary Armyforce waging a struggle to open the way out for the nation, to bring a worthy life to the people, defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the country.

"It is universally acknowledged that we have dealt fatal blows to the Japanese imperialist bandits in life and death struggle for the past seven years on the vast Manchurian plain.

"Relying on the firm unity between the patriots in Korea and our ardent fighters, this Army has come on an expedition to the areas of North and South Hamgyong provinces after crossing the Duman and Amrok rivers, with the object of fighting the Government-General of Korea, the vampire that battens on the blood of the Korean people.

"Long-suffering compatriots and brothers! Come out at once, rally around the anti-Japanese united national front and respond to the guerrilla warfare of this Army by waging struggles of various forms!

"Fight on to smash the rule of Japanese imperialism at an early date and build a genuine government of the Korean people!"

This strong appeal evoked burning patriotism and enmity among the people. That night propaganda workers posted leaflets on walls, trees, fences, gates and on every telegraph pole.

"General Kim Il Sung has come! Our Revolutionary Army has arrived!" shouted the people throughout the street in front of the police substation.

Warmly answering the cheers of the crowd, Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the street and delivered a fiery speech. In his speech he exposed the unparalleled ferocity of Japanese imperialism and called on the people to wage a fight against the enemy firmly uniting all the anti-Japanese forces for the freedom and independence of Korea.

His speech profoundly stirred the heart of the masses and instilled in them firm confidence of the freedom and liberation of the country.

When the people saw in person Comrade Kim Il Sung, hero and leader of the nation whom they respected and loved so much, they were filled with boundless joy and emotion. His speech was followed by impressive meetings between the guerrillas and people here and there. A wave of jubilation and hope swept the streets.

The bugle for the withdrawal of the guerrillas sounded after a good while. The people were reluctant to part with us. They volunteered to carry the trophies.

"Good-bye, motherland! Goodbye, Bocho'nbo! The day will surely come when you are forever liberated," pledged all the guerrillas as they left Bocho'nbo.

They put in their knapsacks the handful of earth of the dear homeland.

When we again came to the Amrok riverside, a makeshift bridge rigged up with rafts had already been prepared.

There at the riverside in the darkness, Comrade Kim Il Sung manifested special care for every one of us crossing the river. He was the last to cross the river. Such was the way he treasured and loved with paternal solicitude the men under his command.

When the enemy military and police authorities received the report on the Bocho'nbo attack a few hours later, they held an emergency meeting. While hurriedly dispatching a police company to Bocho'nbo, they sent out police companies to Nongsan and Doksan on the upper reaches of the Amrok. They also sent out the Hyesan garrison and other "punitive detachments" to Karim-ri. The Government-General, thrown into utter discomfiture by the report on the Bocho'nbo attack, summoned the heads of the military and police authorities in a frenzied attempt to work out emergency measures.

On the morning of June 5, the police company commanded by Okawa crossed first the river in pursuit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung now decided to send back the more than 200 people who had followed us carrying the booty. He advised them to take a hill path in another direction so that they might avoid an encounter with the chasing enemy.

Comrade Commander made a farewell speech to the people who were so sorry to part with us. He said that although we were withdrawing, the day was not far off when we would meet again, and that at home they should remain courageous to the last in the struggle against Japanese imperialism with firm faith in the future victory.

Then he again thanked them for their assistance to the anti-Japanese guerrillas and distributed booty among them.

The enemy who had crossed the river was neither so brave as to continue his pursuit nor so daring as to violate the "order" of his superior by giving up the pursuit. So, the enemy organized a "death scouting party" which gaspingly climbed Mt. Kusi with two light machineguns at the head.

Having occupied favourable positions on the ridge and fully prepared for combat, our guerrillas dealt a telling blow to the enemy. On that day, scores of the enemy suffered casualties. The enemy fled leaving behind one light machinegun, grenadethrowers, a lot of rifles and war materials. Thus the enemy again suffered an ignominious defeat.

Thus the operation for the historic march into the homeland in June 1937 was successfully carried out.

* * *

Many years have passed since then. But the reminiscences of the battle of Bocho'nbo fill the hearts of the Korean people with deep emotion.

It is because the battle of Bocho'nbo enkindled a powerful revolutionary flame in the hearts of the Korean people in the grimmest and most critical days of the nation, because it left immortal stories of heroism that will go down in history.

The patriotism and heroism of the guerrillas displayed in the Bocho'nbo battle not only gave tremendous inspiration to the Korean people who were languishing under the cruel Japanese imperialists' rule but still live in the hearts of our people today, rousing and inspiring them to fresh victories.

Musan Area Battle

In May 1939, two years later following the Bocho'nbo battle, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army operating in Manchuria again advanced to the Musan area, northeastern tip of Korea, and dealt a serious political and military blow to the Japanese imperialist occupationists. The battle was one of the major offensive operations in the homeland waged under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The offensive campaign of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Musan area on May 23, 1939 together with the Bocho'nbo battle was a historical operation that brought an upsurge in the anti-Japanese, nationalliberation movement by throwing the gleam of restoration on the country under the Japanese fascist-terror rule and instilling confidence of victory into the Korean people and striking sparks of struggle among them.

In 1938 Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation created by the enemy's large-scale mopping-up operation and the harm done by "Leftist" adventurism, indicated a correct strategic and tactical line on advancing to the border area centering around Mt. Paektu and launching a full-scale military and political activities. Along this line the Korean People's Revolutionary Army marched to the Changpai and border areas under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the spring of 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the daring line on advancing to the Musan area to infuse vitality into the anti-Japanese struggle of the home people which was temporarily on the ebb due to the bestial suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

On May 18, 1939 a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army crossed the Amrok river to the longed-for homeland, breaking the water-tight border garrison guard of the Japanese imperialists, and on May 23 a fierce battle was waged in the Daehongdan plain.

In anticipation of the enemy's pursuit, Comrade Kim Il Sung placed his men in ambush at a topographically favourable point in the Daehongdan plain. The guerrillas, when the enemy fell deep into ambush, showered the enemy with the baptism of bullets in all directions and mowed down a large number of Japanese aggressors, striking terror into their hearts.

The offensive campaign of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Musan area once again demonstrated to the world that the Korean people were not dead but alive, and their sons and daughters, seizing arms more firmly, were beating the Japanese imperialists.

The victory in the battle gave the Korean people boundless pride in their wise Leader guiding them steadiastly to victory and in their revolutionary armed forces, and called them to a new struggle.

Drawing strength and courage from the victorious advance of the Revolutionary Army, workers, peasants and patriotic people came out more vigorously, with firm confidence, against the Japanese colonialists. Under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the destroyed revolutionary organizations in the homeland were gradually restored and their fighting ranks further expanded.

The outstanding leadership and sagacious commanding art of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was the decisive guarantee of the victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Musan area battle.

Invincible Are Korean People with Revolutionary Traditions of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare

HEROIC STRUGGLE

In the years under Japanese rule, the Korean people, led by Premier Kim Il Sung, waged a heroic struggle with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its main form, holding aloft the banner of the revolution. And they regained their country from Japanese imperialism.

In the post-liberation days, the Korean people, successor to such revolutionary traditions, have fought under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, overcoming all manner of trials. As a result, they have won great victories in the revolution and construction.

Underlying these victories are the wise leadership and activities of Premier Kim Il Sung who, according to his own firm views, settles all the issues of the revolution independently in conformity with the actual conditions of Korea and by displaying an unshakable spirit of fighting imperialism to the end without the slightest compromise.

The working people of Korea could defend the freedom and independence of their country against the U.S. armed aggression because they had built up a firm democratic base, holding fast to this principle.

MURISI SAAD EL DIM
(Delegate of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization)

INVALUABLE EXPERIENCE

The American imperialists were defeated by the Marxist-Leninist Party and the heroic, revolutionary people of Korea led by the wise leader in the Korean war.

The myth about America's "invincibility" was exploded to pieces.

Particularly, the valuable experience of the anti-Japanese fighters of Korea who took up arms in the 1930's and waged a victorious armed struggle for the liberation of their country shows convincingly that any nation can defeat aggressors when it wages an armed struggle.

ELIAS MANJUTT (Venezuela)

Foreign guests visiting the Museum of Korean Revolution

Foreign Guests Say

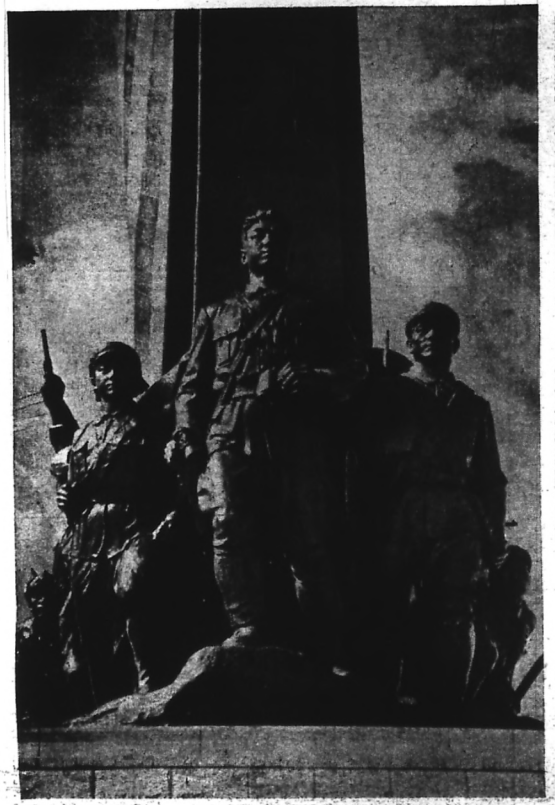
SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

The Korean people's spirit of self-reliance has not come into being today. It has a long history.

I was deeply impressed by the spirit of self-reliance displayed by the Korean people under the leadership of the great and heroic Premier Kim Il Sung in their struggles against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

FREDERICK RUTAYAMIRWA (Tanzania)

In Memory of Great Revolutionary Struggle



The front part of the monument shows Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who illumined the road to the Korean revolution and, having organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the main form of struggle and personally standing in the forefront, led the revolution to victories, overcoming all difficulties, and a man and a woman guerrilla guarding their leader on both sides

A monument in commemoration of the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle was unveiled on June 4 in the city of Hyesan situated in the northern region of Korea. The sculpture resting on the base is 38.7 metres high and 30.3 metres long. The height of the carved images ranges from 9.3 metres to 5.7 metres.

This monument is a comprehensive symbolization of the whole course of the 15-year-long bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule for the restoration of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people, holding high the red banner of Communism, and the great banner of national liberation. It also symbolizes the victory in the Bocho'nbo battle in which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army beat the Japanese bandits by advancing into the motherland, and gave the homeland people the firm confidence and gleam of victory.

Epical Content

It was during the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung that the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism came to be closely linked up with the realities of Korea and with the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national and social liberation and thereby brought about a great revolutionary advance. The monument presents a portrayal of such background of the time and historical realities.

The monument gives a sculptural description of the anti-Japanese guerrillas fighting and moving ahead under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and rallied firmly around him, and of the revolutionary ranks of workers, peasants, students, aged people and children going ahead upholding his idea. Embodied vividly in these are lofty qualities of the anti-Japanese fighters—unbending revolutionary spirit, revolutionary optimism, comradely affection, revolutionary discipline, ties of kinship with the people—who carried out a victorious revolution, overcoming all sorts of ordeals for over 15 years by displaying the spirit of self-reliance under the difficult conditions in which they had neither rear nor assistance.

Sculpture "The March Onward" in the first part on the east

Profound Inner World of Revolutionaries

Through the delineation of 61 heroes, the monument depicts the great history of the revolutionary struggle.

Brought into bold relief in the front part of the monument are the figure of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader, who, at a time of decisive significance for the future destiny of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people, personally directed the armed struggle leading the revolutionary movement to brilliant victories, and the typical features of the revolutionary fighters who fought bravely defending firmly the Headquarters of the revolution.

Represented most profoundly in the front part of the monument is a group of three figures with Marshal Kim Il Sung at the head. We feel deeply from the figures of a man and a woman guerrilla guarding Marshal Kim Il Sung on both sides unitary ideas of the anti-Japanese fighters who always thought and acted according to the thinking and will of their leader and readily gave their lives for defending their Headquarters. The figure of Marshal Kim Il Sung vividly expresses his penetrating insight into the future as the leader of the Korean revolution, his staunchness steeled and seasoned in the arduous revolutionary struggle and his lofty moral character and rich human nature taking care of the guerrillas and the Korean people with fatherly affection.

The sculptures on the east—"For the Restoration of the Motherland," "Advance to the Homeland" and "The March Onward"—show the firm confidence in victory of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were always faithful to their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the kinship relations between the guerrillas and the people.

Sculptures on the west—"For Arms," "Going through Difficulties" and "Annihilation"—give a graphic description of the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who, united behind their leader, launched an unyielding struggle for the restoration of their country and the victory of the revolution braving the biting cold and icy-cold wind and of their lofty communist qualities displayed in the course of their struggle.

Through these descriptions the sculptures show the lofty militant spirit of the guerrillas fighting to wipe out the enemy and their dauntless fighting spirit displayed in many battles, big and small, in the long years of the struggle for the restoration of the country.

The banner, a structural element of the monument, is of great significance as it represents the revolutionary banner of the Korean Communists and in combination with the other structural elements—sculptured figures symbolizing movements and advance—presents unified content.

The movements of the large group of 61 figures represented on the monument, in unity with the gently fluttering banner, impressively symbolize the spiritual world of the fighters determined to restore their country.

Looking at the banner and the movements of the figures on the monument and the pedestal, one feels that it is strictly based on monumental composition and the representation is concise and clear.

The monument is superbly blended with its surroundings and the colour harmony of the sculptures is also excellent.

The vivid harmony of the banner of red granite and the figures of copper colour, too, has a great sculptural effect.

Sculpture "Advance to the Homeland" in the central part on the east

Sculpture "For the Restoration of the Motherland" in the last part on the east

Sculptors and architects of Korea completed this great work in a short time, pooling their wisdom and efforts. The monument is of great importance in the development of our monumental sculpture.

The monument inspires the Korean people with a pride in having the traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the struggle from which has sprung their happy, new life, from which they derived the strength with which they defeated the aggressor troops of the United States and 15 of its satellites and to which they owe the present Chollima (winged horse) era. The monument will transmit the heroic exploits of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung to the succeeding generations.

Kim U Se'n

Sculpture "For Arms" in the last part on the west

Sculpture "Going Through Difficulties" in the central part on the west

Sculpture "Annihilation" in the first part on the west

Foreign Guests Say

KOREAN PEOPLE WILL REUNIFY THEIR COUNTRY BY THEMSELVES

The Korean revolution has been successfully carried out under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the heroic leader.

Premier Kim Il Sung waged a hard struggle in the forefront of the Korean Communists before and after the country's liberation and his wise leadership is widely known to the people of the world.

At the Museum of Korean Revolution, I learned what an arduous struggle the Korean people had waged for the freedom and happiness of their nation and for the liberation and independence of their country. Their struggle, I believe, is the source of great inspiration to our people.

The Korean people who waged such a protracted, arduous struggle are now fighting for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving their country's reunification by themselves. I believe that they will certainly emerge triumphant because theirs is a just struggle.

ABDUL JAWAD HAMOUD AL JASSEM
(Syria)

Korean People will Stand Firmly by the U.A.R., Syrian and Other Arab Peoples and Do Everything Possible to Assist Their Just Struggle

MASS RALLY SUPPORTING THE STRUGGLE OF THE ARAB PEOPLES HELD IN PYONGYANG

A mass rally supporting the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists was held on June 2 at the open-air theatre at the foot of Moran-bong hill in Pyongyang.

Attending the rally together with over 20,000 people of all walks of life were Comrades Nam Il, Bak Jong Ae and Ri Ju Yon; Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee; Ministers of the Cabinet; and leading functionaries of public organizations.

Invited to the rally were Ahmed Kahiri Nile, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Pyongyang, and Tahir Abdel-Hakim, columnist and editor in charge of the Asian affairs of the U.A.R. paper Al Gounhouria, now visiting Korea.

Vice-Premier **PAK SUNG CHUL** made a speech at the rally.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, he declared, cannot repress their surging indignation at the wild scheme of our sworn enemy, U.S. imperialism, to ignite a new war of aggression in the Middle East against the U.A.R. and Syrian peoples, and resolutely condemn it as another towering crime against mankind.

The Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic, in face of the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, are now taking decisive measures to crush and defeat the enemy, and Iraq, Algeria, Lebanon, Yemen, Kuwait and all other Arab countries have come out as one in support of their U.A.R. and Syrian brothers, he stressed. And he continued:

The Syrian Government has proclaimed an order of emergency mobilization throughout the country and called upon the entire people to wage a life-and-death struggle against the enemy.

The Government of the United Arab Republic has taken measures to withdraw the "U.N. Force" from the areas bordering on Israel and dispose troops in the Sinai peninsula and are making full preparations for routing the aggressors. And it resolutely blockaded the Akaba Gulf, the only route for the transport of strategic materials to Israel through the Red Sea.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization courageously joined the combat units of the U.A.R. to regain their country from the Israeli aggressors.

The Iraqi Government dispatched combat units in support of Syria and sent an armed force consisting of its ground and air units to the United Arab Republic.

Algeria has decided to send her troops to join the united Arab forces.

All actions of the Arab countries against the aggression of the American imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are entirely just.

It is the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to restore their country and return to their homeland.

The Palestinian people are fully entitled to restore their lost land and return home.

The U.A.R. Government only exercised its inviolable sacred right when it ordered the "U.N. Force" to pull out and closed the Gulf of Akaba, while taking joint defence measures with Syria.

Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, sent telegrams to U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Syrian Head of State Nureddin Atassi, fully supporting the just struggles of the U.A.R. and Syrian peoples and condemning the vicious aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Korean people will, as at the time of the Suez war, stand firmly by the U.A.R., Syrian and other Arab peoples who have risen to repel the aggressors, and do everything they can to assist their just struggle.

The root cause of the extremely strained situation in the Middle East lies solely in the persistent policy of aggression pursued by our common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

There is no ground whatsoever for U.S. imperialism to interfere in the affairs of the Middle East. The question lies in that the Israeli aggressors, under U.S. instigation, have occupied Palestine and deprived its people of the right to life and are now attempting to trample down the national rights of the Arab peoples.

Noting that President Nasser has sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for the aggressive manoeuvres, threat and intimidation, the Vice-Premier said that peace in this area could not be maintained until Palestine was liberated. And he stated that the U.A.R. people would mete out deserving punishment to the aggressors, and fight resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

If the imperialists dare launch an aggressive war against the Arab peoples, they would be digging their own graves.

Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul denounced U.S. imperialism indulged in aggression and war provocations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world for staving off their doom.

The speaker continued:

They make desperate efforts to provoke another war in Korea and are intensifying military provocations against the northern half of Korea.

The shells and bullets fired by the U.S. side against the northern half of Korea in April alone far surpass those fired by them in violation of the Armistice Agreement during the last 13 years since its signing.

The recent armed acts of aggression perpetrated by U.S. imperialism remind us of the time when it ignited the aggressive war in Korea 17 years ago.

U.S. imperialism should be dealt blows and its forces be dispersed to the maximum in all parts and on all fronts of the world, so that it may have no breathing space.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are being further isolated in the world. Those who follow their aggressive moves are only the handful of puppets like the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Israeli Zionists, the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea and the Cao Ky gang in South Vietnam are alike the faithful puppets of the United States forsaken by their peoples.

Only when we deal blows not only to the American imperialists but also to their heinous stooges can we stop the U.S. imperialists from running riot everywhere.

The South Korean puppet clique, siding with the Israeli Zionists, have openly pursued the hostile policy against the Arab peoples from long ago.

They have sent more than 50,000 troops to the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and are plotting to dispatch another 50,000.

The Korean people will never tolerate these criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppets against the Asian and African peoples and will certainly pass stern judgement on them.

The Korean people are firmly determined to render commensurate forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people as the U.S. imperialist aggressors escalate the war in Vietnam, and we are ready to do everything possible in support of the Arab peoples.

The Korean people united closer than ever before around the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, will do their utmost to fulfil with credit their national as well as international duties.

Then the floor was taken by **Kim Wal Ryong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; **Hwang Won Bo**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; **Jang Hak Hyong**, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and **Choe Gum Ja**, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union.

Pungently denouncing the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists backed by the former, the speakers voiced full support for the U.A.R. Syrian and other Arab peoples and solidarity with them in their just struggle.

AHMED KAHIRI NILE, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the U.A.R. Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke next.

He expressed gratitude to the Korean people and the D.P.R.K. Government for their warm support for the just struggle of the U.A.R. and other Arab peoples.

He said:

We will make every effort in the struggle against the aggressors and will never hesitate to fight them. We have already proclaimed our determination to fight to the last for our honour and dignity and the recovery of the rights of the Palestinian people.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are putting pressures to bear upon the Arab countries particularly upon the Government of the U.A.R. for its emergency steps for self-defence, he declared that but the U.A.R. people led by President Nasser never fear any threat of the imperialists and their stooge Israeli clique but will fight against them to the last.

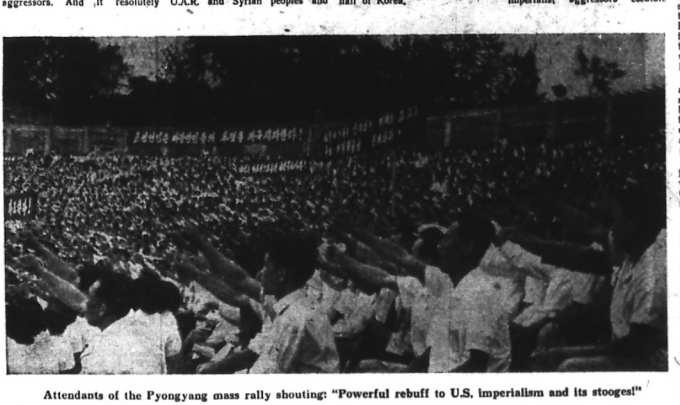
Emphasizing that the U.A.R. and Korean peoples have always supported each other and have been united with each other in the common struggle, he continued: We still vividly remember the active support of the Korean people to us in 1956.

Today, again, when we are confronting the aggressive manoeuvres, the Korean people's Government are extending sincere support for the U.A.R. and other Arab peoples.

We highly value the Korean people's support for and solidarity with our struggle.

The U.A.R. people and Government actively support the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of their country with their own strength under the wise leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung.

The meeting adopted amid the warm applause of the attendants a "message addressed to the peoples of Arab countries fighting against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists."



Attendants of the Pyongyang mass rally shouting: "Powerful rebuff to U.S. imperialism and its stooges!"

MESSAGE

TO THE PEOPLES OF ARAB COUNTRIES

Today, we, gathered at the Pyongyang city mass rally in support of the struggle of the peoples of Arab countries against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli expansionists, express, in the name of the entire Korean people, the most fervent militant solidarity with the Arab peoples who have risen up like one man to repulse the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Israeli expansionists, and defend national dignity and honour.

By instigating the Israeli Zionists, the U.S. imperialists have recently been making a most frantic aggressive venture against the Arab peoples and thereby they are gravely menacing peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

This constitutes a flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of the peoples of Arab countries and a most villainous brigandish act of aggression.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly denounce with a towering indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their new frantic criminal act to start a war of aggression against the U.A.R., Syrian and other Arab peoples in the Near and Middle East.

At present, the U.A.R., Syrian and other Arab peoples, in face of the military manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, have come out as one, fully prepared to annihilate the aggressors.

The Palestinians have the legitimate right to restore their lost land and return home.

It is justifiable and the exercise of their inviolable right that the U.A.R. Government made the "U.N. forces" pull out of the Sinai Peninsula and blockaded the Gulf of Akaba while taking joint defence actions with Syria.

This struggle of the Arab peoples is a just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in defence of the national dignity and honour.

We fully support the just cause of the Arab peoples.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Korean and Arab peoples.

The U.S. imperialists, occupying the southern part of Korea, have been hampering the reunification of Korea. They are watching for a chance to invade the northern part of Korea, running riot to start another war.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea, faithful U.S. lackeys, have long established state relations with the Israeli Zionists and, exchanging visits with them, have openly pursued a policy hostile to the Arab peoples. And today, again harping on the same string with their masters, they are calumniating and slandering the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are not only traitors to the Korean people but are vicious cat's paw of U.S. imperialism which is running wild to suppress and strangulate the national-liberation movement of the Asian and African peoples.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have already sent more than 50,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam for aggressive war on U.S. instructions. They are now plotting to dispatch another 50,000.

The Israeli Zionists, South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique and South Vietnam's Cao Ky clique are all U.S. lackeys.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges will certainly have a severe judgement delivered on them by history and people.

No matter what desperate machinations of war and aggression the U.S. imperialists may resort to by whipping together such the handful of puppets as the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Israeli Zionists and the Cao Ky clique, this will only hasten their doom.

The victory is in the struggle of the Asian and African peoples who are moving ahead gallantly holding high the banner of anti-U.S. and anti-imperialism.

The Arab peoples are not isolated in their struggle today.

The justice- and progress-loving peoples the world over are standing on your side.

As was clearly pointed out in the telegrams of Premier Kim Il Sung sent to U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Syrian Head of State Nureddin Attassi, the Korean people will, as in the past, firmly stand by the peoples of Arab countries who are fighting against the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Israeli Zionists, in defence of the national sovereignty and for the consolidation of national independence.

The U.S. aggressors, take your blood-stained claws of aggression off the Arab area at once! Down with the Israeli Zionists, U.S. lackeys!

Final victory belongs to the Arab people who have come out for the just cause against U.S. imperialism.

Pyongyang city mass rally in support of the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialist and Israeli Zionists

June 2, 1967

Units of the U.A.R. armed forces in Sinai on their way to the frontiers facing occupied Palestine (MEN Photo Service)

We Always Gaze into the Northern Sky

A Note of Kim Jo'ng Hwan, a South Korean

The April 15 issue of the daily **Chosen Shinbo** published in Tokyo, Japan, carried a note of Kim Jo'ng Hwan, a South Korean aged 44.

Below we print part of it:

We have too long been downtrodden. We were deceived by the frivolous slogan "unification by prevailing over Communism" put up by Syngman Rhee, and now by the deceptive slogan "unification after construction" brought forth by the present puppet regime.

Last year a man living in my neighbourhood was much elated when he got a job by offering 90,000 won, though he hardly managed to live on. He, however, was kicked out of office, with his monthly wage of more than 7,000 won kept in arrears for ten months.

Anyone who wants to find a savvy job earning even 100 won a day at the government and public construction sites needs "backing." Under these circumstances, no one believes in the politics of the present South Korean rulers.

Every heart of the people is burning with indignation and revengeful thought.

A few days before my departure for Japan from the Kimpo airport in Seoul, one of my friends called me at my house and asked me to give ear to what the people affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan would have to say.

When I saw students in Korean clothes in the streets in Japan, I was moved to tears. The students told me that they were studying hard in the mother tongue helping each other and with great national pride, for the sake of the homeland and for repaying the solicitude shown by the State and the Leader toward them.

On hearing this, I felt an unspeakable joy and pangs of remorse, though I had both professed myself to be a man of knowledge so far.

While in Japan, someone told me about the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The story was that Marshal Kim Il Sung had fought against the Japanese invaders in the thick forests of Manchuria to regain the country's freedom and independence in the pre-liberation days. But it was not the first time to hear about his struggle. In the days under Japanese rule my coevals heard about his heroic struggle and all cherished a longing to him.

When the greater part of South Korea was liberated by the Korean People's Army after the Korean war had been launched by American imperialism on June 25, 1950, I could deeply feel from the short-lived new system and government that Marshal Kim Il Sung is really the great patriot of our nation.

People get excited when they hear from **Radio Pyongyang** the broadcasts upon the compatriots in the North enjoying a happy life and taking an active part in the building of the State for the liberation of South Korea under the leadership of such a great leader.

We South Koreans want to "see the country reunified in our lifetime," and "would like to live harmoniously with the people in the North, who, thoroughgoing in all their activities, had already built up a good life before the Korean war broke out and who, therefore, must have now attained much greater development." I believe this desire of us South Koreans will surely be realized.

No one can darken the lodestar shining in the northern part of one and the same territory. The masses of the people, though they now refrain from expressing openly what they have in their minds in Seoul, Pusan and other parts, are inwardly longing for the northern part of the country and are waiting impatiently for Marshal Kim Il Sung to come to Seoul and Pusan, too.

I believe that the only way for me, a resident of Seoul, to do my duty to my country and my fellow countrymen honourably is to do my share according to his thinking and the line of the country's reunification outlined by him.

ABDUL MAKAWI says:

"Struggle of D.P.R.K. Is Part of Our Struggle"

Abdul Makawi, General-Secretary of the Front for the Liberation of South Yemen, expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

On an official visit to Algeria, he said this in an interview with the KCNA correspondent there.

I should like to say that the struggle of the Korean people is a struggle of the South Yemeni people themselves, he said, and continued:

We are fighting for the common cause of freedom. We think that the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is part of our struggle and victory is in store for us.

British and international imperialism today is scheming to divide our territory into "small countries" to perpetuate its occupation of our country and infiltrate reactionary forces into our South Yemen.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists which have bisected Korea are not surprising for us. We are firmly convinced that the Korean people who are heroically fighting will surely overcome all obstacles and smash the machinations of U.S. imperialism.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Youth Attempts to Come Over to the North

Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea reported on May 22 that 36-year-old South Korean youth, Kim Chang Sok, attempted to come over to the northern part of Korea on May 5 in order to escape the distress under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He was arrested when passing Daeza-ri village, Byokje subcounty, Gayang county of Gyonggi Province to cross the Demarcation Line into the North for the realization of his long-cherished hope.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are going to punish, according to the "anti-communist law," this youth, the same news agency added.

Repatriation Agt. Should Be Extended Unconditionally

—IN KOREA—

The working people in various parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea vehemently protest against and condemn the Japanese authorities for their ever more unscrupulous schemes to abrogate unilaterally the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

PROTEST RALLIES

A protest rally was held in Cho'ngjin on May 26.

Among the attendants of the meeting were many returnees from Japan who are now enjoying a happy life under the deep care of the homeland and the Leader.

Choe Do'k Gun, Vice-Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, made a speech there.

Saying that all inhabitants in the province fully support the recent statement of the Foreign Ministry of our country issued in connection with the manoeuvring of the Japanese government to wreck the repatriation agreement, he stressed:

"As long as there are applicants for repatriation, the repatriation operation should be ensured in accordance with the present repatriation agreement."

Representatives of workers, peasants, women, youths and students also took the floor.

Similar mass rallies were also held in the cities of Hamhung, Sariwon and Kanggye.

STATEMENTS

Meanwhile, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Chairman Hong Sun Gwon of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union issued statements respectively. In their statements they condemned, with a national indignation, the Japanese authorities for resorting to criminal manoeuvrings to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean residents in Japan, to infringe upon their democratic, national rights and to perpetrate vicious outrages against them. And they strongly called upon the Japanese authorities to revoke at once the illegal decision for hampering the repatriation operation.

—IN JAPAN—

KOREAN NATIONALS

Upholding the resolutions adopted at the 8th Congress of the GAKRJ, the Korean nationals in Japan are waging a more vigorous struggle for defending the right to repatriation and national education.

On May 26, in Tokyo more than 700 Koreans in the city and from Kanagawa, Ibaragi, Tochigi, Aichi, Kyoto, Okayama Prefectures and Hokkaido flocked to the Japanese authorities concerned and launched a powerful protest struggle shouting "Don't abrogate the repatriation agreement but ensure the right to repatriation!" and "Don't rig up the alien school system but ensure the right to democratic, national education!"

The following day the struggle continued. That day more than 700 Korean residents of all strata in Tokyo and from 20 localities including Osaka, Kyoto, Hokkaido and Kumamoto came out in protest.

JAPANESE PEOPLE

Meanwhile, the Japanese people are also keeping up their struggle demanding to ensure the Korean residents in Japan the right to repatriation and democratic, national education.

On May 26, Chairman Akizo Takasei and other representatives of the Tsukuba-cho assembly, Ibaragi Prefecture, called at the Ministry of Public Welfare and the Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross and severely protested against the scheme to sabotage the repatriation operation and strongly demanded the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

On the same day, representatives of democratic organizations in Machida, Fuchu, Hachioji and Akijima, Tokyo metropolis, went to the Ministries of Justice, Public Welfare and Education and the head office of the Japanese Red Cross and demanded to fully guarantee the right of Korean nationals in Japan to repatriation and democratic, national education.

On the 27th Socialist Diet member Kiichiro Yoneyama and other representatives of the Sedagaya ward assembly, Tokyo, visited the Japanese authorities and made a similar demand.

Japanese woman collecting signatures in defence of the Korean residents' right to democratic, national education, in Tokyo

248th MAC Meeting

We Never Tolerate U.S. Aggressors' Reckless War Provocations

The 248th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on June 1 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side sternly condemned the U.S. side for its open military provocation of sending on May 27 a group of navy craft into the coastal waters of our side and shelling the portion of our side and strongly called the U.S. side to account for this criminal act.

According to the statement of Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, at around 10 on the morning of May 27, the U.S. imperialists again sent a group of more than 10 naval vessels including an escort-destroyer and submarine chaser into the coastal waters of our side in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. They infiltrated up to 125°20'-28' E. and 37°39'-41' N., two kilometres off the coastal line of Dungam-ri, Gangryo'ng county, South Hwanghae Province.

At around 10:15 escort-destroyer No. 71, iron-clad submarine chaser No. 708 and ocean-going tugboat A.T.A. No. 2 of the enemy side committed the naked aggressive act of opening fire all of a sudden and firing some 700 various shells for 20 minutes into the coastal area of Dungam-ri of our side.

When the coastal batteries of our side took self-defence measure in face of such situation, the enemy boats hastily fled to the south, firing as they went.

Noting that the grave gunbattle between the two sides was caused by the U.S. side's infiltration of naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side, Major General Bak declared: The enemy side is entirely responsible for the recent incident.

He scathingly denounced the U.S. side for its shameful act of reversing black and white, spreading false reports by fabricating such absurd pretexts that they "were protecting fishermen" and our side "fired" and even sending a "notice" criticising our side, like a thief calling others thieves. He declared that with such foolish fraudulence and trickery the U.S. side cannot cover up the truth about its criminal act of infiltrating naval boats into the coastal waters of our side and opening fire against our side or shirk its responsibility for this.

Declaring that our side will never tolerate the U.S. side's reckless act for provoking war Major General Bak Jung Guk warned that if the enemy side turns a deaf ear to the warning of our side and engage in military provocations, this will only lead them to disaster.

In S. Korea

STATE OF EMERGENCY ALERT DECLARED AGAIN

"National Assembly Elections"—Sole Reason

On June 2 the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea declared "state of emergency alert A" throughout South Korea and mobilized all of South Korea's puppet police force. According to their official announcement, the "emergency alert" has been declared solely for the "National Assembly elections" on June 8.

Though there is no report on the results of the voting at this writing, it is not hard to foresee what will be the results of the "elections."

As was the case with the "presidential elections" last month, a "state of emergency alert" has been declared for the "National Assembly elections" and terrorism, fraud and bribery are being widely practised.

As for such irregularities, this time they have become worse, more shameless and outrageous.

Arrest and Imprisonment

According to an announcement of the puppet "security bureau," as of May 31 there were 580 "election crimes" involving 755 persons accused or arrested for imprisonment by the police. The figure represents an increase of two times over that during the bloody 1963 "general elections," according to Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea.

By the noon of June 2, cases of "election crimes" are reported to have increased to 746 involving 968 persons.

Those persons who have been charged with "election crimes" are politicians and election officials of the opposition parties, public figures and pressmen.

Many of them are people running for the "National Assembly." In South Cholla Province alone, 14 "National Assembly candidates" were accused or imprisoned simply because they had exposed the traitorous acts committed by Pak Jung Hi.

Reprisal and Threat

The Pak Jung Hi clique started a large-scale campaign of suppression in the districts where many voted against Pak Jung Hi in the recent "presidential elections."

In 13 sub-counties of Hwasun County in South Cholla Province, the police went from house to house on the pretext of "censustaking" and, when they discovered even a branch of pine tree in the houses, they brought against the inhabitants the charge of "violating the forest law." Thus they took more than 3,000 voters to the police stations.

Terrorism and Murder

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi clique are openly resorting to terrorism against the members of opposition parties and their supporters. On May 31, deputy head of an opposition party branch in Jangpyong Sub-county in South Cholla Province was killed by the government-paid terrorists.

Manufacture of Voters

The voters' lists for the "National Assembly elections" were completed on May 18. The lists carry 740,000 more voters than in the May 3 "presidential elections."

It is a customary practice in South Korea to manufacture bogus voters for concoction of approval ballots.

Even the South Korean publications are dumbfounded at the brazen-facedness of the Pak Jung Hi clique who have fabricated hundreds of thousands of bogus voters in less than a month.

According to Dongyang Tongshin, the Dongdaemun district office in Seoul secretly summoned officials under its jurisdiction and instructed them to work out lists in such a way as to carry out double voting in different constituencies. As a result, in constituency A in Dongdaemun district the number of the voters swelled by 24,000.

Fraud a la carte

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi clique are conducting openly all manner of traditional election irregularities with an unprecedented zeal.

With the approach of the "National Assembly elections," the Pak Jung Hi clique conduct trial voting in order to artfully carry out package voting and voting by proxy on the election day. They give the supporters of opposition parties an empty promise to find them jobs; bribe them by money; and threaten them that they would find themselves in trouble if they voted against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Tense Atmosphere

These are a part of the aspects of the "National Assembly elections" in South Korea where, Washington claims, "democracy" and "security" have "grown."

It is not fortuitous that an opposition party said that the "National Assembly elections", like the "presidential elections," would be "meaningless" and that public opinion in South Korea considers that the "March 15 elections were more conscientious than the forthcoming elections."

The "March 15 elections" mean the "presidential elections" held on March 15, 1960. The cruel terrorism and fraud by the Syngman Rheelites at that time eventually triggered off a mammoth uprising of the people on April 19 which toppled the Syngman Rhee regime.

South Korean publications report more frequently and more emphatically that tense atmosphere boding an "important event" prevails in South Korea.

Kim Gum Hyong

BATTLE SUCCESSES OF SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION FORCES IN SEVEN MONTHS

175,000 Enemy Troops Wiped out Including 70,000 U.S., 15,000 Satellite Troops. 1,800 Aircraft Shot Down or Destroyed. 3,985 Military Vehicles, 100 Ships, 340 Artillery Pieces Destroyed

Command of South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces Issues Communique

We have received the news of a new brilliant victory scored by the South Vietnamese people in their heroic fight against the U.S. aggressors.

The South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and people, under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, firmly taking the initiative in the war, are dealing heavier blows at the U.S. aggressors who are running wild to escalate the war and driving them into a scrape of defeat, by smashing all of their heinous operations and schemes.

The Korean people in the same trench with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the common enemy warmly congratulate the Vietnamese brothers on their new successes regarding them as their own.

The Command of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces issued on May 28 a communique on the military victories of the liberation forces and people in the winter-spring of 1966-67, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi.

The communique pointed out:

According to still incomplete data, in seven months from October 1966 to April 1967, the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and people annihilated 175,000 enemy troops including 70,000 U.S., 15,000 satellite and 90,000 puppet South Vietnamese troops. The enemy units wiped out comprised 49 battalions, including 27 infantry battalions (8 U.S., one Pak Jung Hi and 18 South Vietnamese battalions), 16 armoured squadrons (15 U.S. and one puppet), 5 U.S. artillery battalions, one puppet mechanized battalion, 225 infantry companies and 352 platoons.

The war means destroyed included: 1,800 aircraft shot down or destroyed, 3,985 military vehicles of various types, among them 1,785 armoured cars, 100 ships and combat launches, 340 artillery pieces, two trains, 31 locomotives and 60 wagons destroyed.

Liberation Armed Forces and people also wiped out 200 military posts, six military sub-sectors, and destroyed nearly 270 bridges. In comparison with the winter-spring of 1965-1966, the enemy casualties in the winter-spring of 1966-1967 were up by 60,000, the number of naval craft destroyed nearly quadrupled.

And if compared with the total enemy strength in September 1966, the Liberation Armed Forces and people annihilated nearly one-fourth of U.S. and satellite troops, nearly one-fifth of puppet troops, more than one-fifth of the number of enemy battalions, nearly half the number of aircraft and nearly 70 per cent of the number of armoured cars.

Noting that by continual attacks and violent counter-attacks the Liberation Armed Forces and people smashed all enemy operations, big and small, and inflicted on the aggressors very heavy losses, the communique said:

The U.S. and puppet troops were driven to more passive position in the field of operations and combat, their forces were stretched thin everywhere, the 400,000 G.I.s turned out to be not enough, **the disposition of their troops was upset.**

Stressing that the "rural pacification" programme to which the U.S. aggressors and their puppets attach great importance have been shattered by the Liberation Armed Forces and people, the communique continued:

The South Vietnamese people and Liberation Army did not flinch at temporary difficulties, fought bravely, launched continual attacks and recorded the most glorious feats of arms. They have taken a further step in defeating enemy's strategic schemes embodied in their "two-pronged" plan. They have taken a further step in defeating one million U.S., satellite and puppet troops and frustrating their strategies and tactics. The Liberation Army is getting ever stronger and more powerful as the fight goes on. (KCNA)

Recoilless gunners of the South Vietnam Liberation Army

PRESS CONFERENCE

At SVNFL Permanent Mission

The South Vietnam Liberation Army and people have successfully fulfilled the call of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation to smash the "second dry season offensive" of the U.S. imperialists and won glorious victory, declared Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the SVNFL to Korea, at a press conference on June 1 held in connection with the military victories of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people in the winter-spring of 1966-67.

He introduced the May 28 communique of the Command of the South Vietnam Liberation Army on the militant victories of the liberation forces and people from winter last year to spring this year.

Stressing that the liberation army and people under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation have smashed all enemy's aggressive manoeuvrings and invariably maintained the initiative in all battle fields, Vu Ngoc Ho said: This is the victory of the active and scientific military line of the SVNFL. And it manifests the unbreakable will and determination of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people to beat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and demonstrates their mighty great enough to sweep away the enemy no matter what huge reinforcements he may hurl in.

He stressed that the victory of the liberation army and people was unthinkable apart from the selfless assistance of the 17 million Vietnamese compatriots in the north and sincere aid of the Korean people and the peoples of other socialist countries and the world revolutionary people.

After expressing thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and the fraternal Korean people for their sincere, powerful assistance to the South Vietnamese people, he continued: U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous aggressor. It perpetrates armed provocations against the D.P.R.K.

But the U.S. imperialists have sustained a proper rebuff of the Korean People's Army. The world people condemn them as the international gendarme and the most truculent enemy of mankind.

S. Korean Mercenaries in S. Vietnam

As Seen by a Japanese Correspondent

Chosun Shinbo, a Korean daily paper published in Tokyo, carried a reportage by a Japanese correspondent who visited Bihn Thoron hamlet, Phuchat District, Binh Dinh Province, South Vietnam, where the "tiger unit" of the South Korean puppet army is stationed. Writing about the South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam who are seized with fear day in and day out, the Japanese correspondent said:

The one and the same question put to me by all South Korean soldiers was: "Will America win?" although they had it dinned into their ears that the U.S. side was winning all the way. They said they did not believe it. Their face became dark expressing apprehensions over the fate that would befall to them in the event of U.S. defeat in Vietnam, and asked me again and again if I thought the U.S. army would win.

Referring to the antipathy of the South Korean mercenaries towards the G.I.s, the Japanese correspondent wrote:

The South Korean soldiers are made to take the brunt of battle and are detailed to most dangerous spots, a good cause for them to be angry with the Yankees.

I witnessed scuffles between the U.S. and South Korean soldiers on two occasions on the street. One was a platoon-sized fight touched off from a trifle and the other a regular "ROK-U.S. bout" at a tavern. An enraged South Korean sergeant toppled one American soldier down, hall-dead with one heading. This resulted in the South Korean being taken away by U.S. MPs.

South Korean troops are inviting the hatred of the local people. When I first took up my post in Saigon, I was advised by my seniors to be careful because I looked like a Korean.

Sure enough, I was asked several times inside and outside Saigon if I was a Korean. In fact people's countenances changed at the mere mention of the word "Korean."

Giving the lie to the battle successes of the South Korean troops in South Vietnam, the author said:

Foreign correspondents in Saigon agree that when you reduce the publicized battle exploits of the South Korean troops to one-tenth and multiply their announced losses ten times, then you will get more or less the real figure. They also agree that most of the so-called Vietcong prisoners detained by them are innocent civilians.

The author scoffed at all sorts of rubbishes circulated in the United States and South Korea such as "brilliant feats of the South Korean troops," "soaring morale," "deep trust of the people," etc., which are so remote from facts.

G.I.s under telling blows from the South Vietnam Liberation Army

BRIEFS

Cambodian Foreign Ministry Official in Korea

Mr. Isoup Ghanty, deputy director in charge of international conference and social and cultural affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife, who had been visiting Korea at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 18, left for home on May 31 by air.

Prior to their departure, the Cambodian guests met Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the D.P.R.K.

During their stay in Korea, they inspected factories, co-op farms and public and cultural organs in Pyongyang and in provinces.

They also visited Panmunjom and the Kaesong area.

General-Secretary of the Congo (B) Foreign Ministry Arrives

Adrien Bakala, General-Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Congo (B), arrived in Pyongyang on May 30 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry.

Pan-African Women's Congress Del. Here

A delegation of the Pan-African Women's Congress composed of Cisse Jeanne Martin, its General-Secretary, as leader and Dialo Keita, its Administrative Secretary, as member arrived in Pyongyang on May 30 by air for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Korean Mass Gymnastics Instructors Leave for Havana

A group of Korean mass gymnastics instructors led by Kim Dal Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Mass Gymnastics Association, left Pyongyang on May 31 for Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban National Society for Sports, Physical Culture and Recreation.

D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society Expresses Sympathy with Iraqi Flood Sufferers

The Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Red Crescent Society of Iraq, expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers from a recent big flood in Iraq.

Korean Red Cross Society Cables Burmese Counterpart

The Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Burmese Red Cross Society expressing profound sympathy with the victims of recent storm.

D.P.R.K. Branch of W.P.S.A. Inaugurated

The branch body of the World's Poultry Science Association in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was formed here on May 23.

At the inaugural meeting a five-member executive committee of the branch body was formed with Ryang Jong Tae, Director of the General Bureau of State Poultry Farms under the Cabinet, as chairman and appropriate rules were adopted.

It was attended by Korean members of the W.P.S.A. and members of the Korean Poultry Science Association.

SOAR, CHOLLIMA

Soar, Chollima, higher and higher,
Fly, Chollima, faster and faster,
With your mighty pinions spreading.
Oh, the blue expanse you are traversing.

You represent the might of unity,
You are the symbol of Korea's victory.

Oh, behold the southern part of the land,
Invaded by the enemy from the alien land.
There are suffering compatriots awaiting,
To share the glory you are bringing.

Chollima, you are the breath of Korea today,
Forging ahead day by day.
Chollima, the synonym of the dauntless hearts,
Working miracles in the northern part.

You are the spirit of heroic Korea,
Of a people that knows no fear.

The eternal peak of Mt. Baekdu
Overlooks Mt. Halla in south.
Oh, fly high Chollima
To liberate the brothers in south.

Atoughan
U.A.R.

Ahmed Toughan, U.A.R.

Korean judo wrestlers presenting bouquets to the Cuban counterpart before the contest

Korean Commodities Exhibition to Be Held in Tanzania

A commodities exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to be opened in July in Tanzania for the further development of economic relations between our country and Tanzania.

Exhibits will show Korea's latest economic achievements.

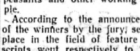
A delegation led by Kim Wal Hyo'p, Department Director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang on June 3 for Dar-es-Salaam to attend the exhibition.

Reserves of Scenario Writers Growing up

The scenario production centre under the Ministry of Culture runs a prize screenplay contest every year for new scenario writers. Last year the contest attracted a larger number of participants than the year before last. The centre received more than 900 entries —feature, cartoon and puppet film scenarios written by workers, peasants and other working people.

According to the announcement of the winners by the jury, second place in the field of feature film scripts went respectively to "Our Grandfather" by Kim Hui Su, repairman at the Pyongcho'n Hosiery Factory in Pyongyang, and to "A Guard" by Kim Nam Gyu, instructor of the clubhouse at Cho'ngjin Shipyard. The former gives an impressive picture of an old man taking care, like his own flesh and blood, of an orphan who lost his parents during the war against the U.S. aggression in Korea and bringing him up into a revolutionary fighter immensely faithful to the Party and the Leader and the latter is about anti-espionage battle.

In the field of cartoon and puppet film scenarios, second place went to "Ok Sun and Bong Il" by Gang Sang Bong, worker at the Gangso'n Steel Plant, and third place to "Let's Wipe Out Yankees" by Kim Myong Sik, teacher at the Sinri Kind-rgarten in Dongdaewon District, Pyongyang.



Commemorating 30th Anniv. of Bocho'nbo Battle

The stamp shows the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army attacking Bocho'nbo and the Japanese organs enveloped in flames as a result of their attack. (10 jon; size 40×26 mm; intaglio; three colours)

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications has recently issued a stamp commemorating the victorious battle fought by a detachment of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung at Bocho'nbo on June 4, 1937.

Friendly Judo Contest With Cubans

A friendly judo contest between the visiting Cuban team and the home team of Moranbong took place at the Pyongyang city gymnasium on June 4.

The Cuban judo wrestlers have taken part in many international contests and have excellent technique.

Each of the contesting teams fielded three men for the 63 kg. class, two men for the 70 kg. class, three men for the 80 kg. class and one man for the 90 kg. class. The contest proceeded on a round-robin basis in each class.

The Cubans showed their rapidly developing technique, and the Korean boys displayed a variety of technique.

The Moranbong team won the day.

Men's Basketball Match with G.D.R. Team

The visiting men's national basketball team of the German Democratic Republic played three matches with home teams at the Pyongyang city gymnasium.

The scores were:

Feb. 8th v. G.D.R. team 90:86
Amrok-gang v. G.D.R. 55:80
Rodongja v. G.D.R. 68:65

The matches, as the scores suggest, were hot and the issue was decided by a narrow margin.

The German players, taking advantage of their tall height, effected break-throughs towards the basket and tried for goals.

In defence, they had three players guarding the basket and two players posted way ahead to hamper our boys' tries for long- and medium-range shooting. This tactics, however, was not always successful in face of the Korean players' accurate long-range shooting and counter-measures relying on nippy movements.

A basketball match between the Korean Rodongja and the G.D.R. teams

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